

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Killing Was in Vain

Amin Gemayel's cancellation of a security pact with Israel confirms that for the first time Israel has lost not a peace, as it contends, but a war. It was an optional war because Israel faced no mortal threat in 1982. It was a limited war because Syria, although humiliated by the Israeli air force, fought back mostly by political means. Israel's defeat is therefore far from fatal. But it was a defeat nonetheless.

Israel sacrificed hundreds of soldiers and thousands of Lebanese lives to the goal of bringing Lebanon into its political orbit and commanding it to sign a lasting peace. That signature has now been erased. The rootless peace has collapsed. The killing was in vain.

In Israel and America, too, one hears the familiar cry that politicians, not soldiers, caused the defeat. Well, of course politicians are to blame for sending soldiers on an unattainable mission. But the apologists for this war also complain that General Sharon should have given time to "finish off" his enemies in Beirut... that America, instead of brokering a cease-fire, should have intervened against Syria... that Israel should have borne the price of occupying Lebanon indefinitely... that President Reagan should have helped with 10,000 marines, not a mere 1,600.

But no amount of force could have redesigned Lebanon. Its feuding sects are not quarrelsome neighbors; they are tribal enemies, each with its own militia, bearing the grievances of generations. The dominance of the Christians that Israel tried to restore has long since been ended by the growth of Moslem populations. And despite the divisions

among them the Moslems preferred alliance with Syria, against the Israeli-blessed Christians, to the figment of national independence.

Former Prime Minister Begin and General Sharon thought that by destroying the PLO they could keep the Phalangist Christians in power for another generation. They would wrest the country from Syria's influence and reward themselves with a second peace treaty. That they had miscalculated was clear in just a few days, when Bashir Gemayel, their chosen ally, balked at the demand for a full peace. His assassination, probably by Syrians, left the Israelis without even a nominal ally.

Amin Gemayel may or may not be a weaker leader than his brother, but he has had to play the same weak hand against Syrian-backed Moslems. At the bidding of U.S. and Saudi diplomats he finally signed the security pact that gave Israel an illusion of accomplishment. But Israel tired of keeping troops around to support that illusion, and Syria, waiting patiently, has now been able to puncture it.

Syria well knows that it lost the military battle to Israel. Israel now knows that it does not want to pay the price of fighting Syria for only diplomatic gain. So the two are effectively deterred and bound to find a tacit equilibrium in Lebanon, as they have in the Golan region.

Such a standoff often leads to a highly productive diplomacy. But first the political systems of the region must adjust to the new condition and throw up leaders who will need it creatively. Leaders who fight a bad war are unlikely to make a good peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

About Taxing Oil Imports

Energy is too cheap for America's own good. Senator Gary Hart is quite right about that. But he has the wrong remedy. Some time ago, in a proposal to reduce dependence on oil from the Gulf region, he suggested a tax of \$10 a barrel on imported oil. Now the idea has reappeared in the debates among the Democrats running for the presidential nomination. A few days ago Walter Mondale said it "may be the worst idea in the campaign." No, it is certainly not that. But it needs work.

The trouble with an import tax is that the price of imported oil sets the price for all domestic American oil. The first effect of a \$10 tax on a barrel of Gulf oil would be a price increase of \$10 on all the other barrels from Texas and California and so forth. The tax on the imports would raise about \$18 billion a year, but the increase in cost to the consumer would be in the range of \$60 billion — more than two-thirds of it going to the domestic oil-producing industry, a business that is already more than adequately profitable.

But Mr. Hart is on the right track. The real price of crude oil, taking inflation into account, has fallen about one-third in the United States since its peak in March 1981. As oil gets cheaper, people are using more of it. Oil con-

sumption is now rising again for the first time since 1978. Because America's oil fields produce continuously at full capacity, the increase in consumption falls entirely on imports, and because most of the world's unused capacity is in the Gulf region, it falls disproportionately on Gulf producers. That would be a reason for concern even if there were not a war there.

The sensible answer is a tax, but it needs to have the least possible effect on industry and jobs. How about a tax on gasoline?

Three years ago the price of a gallon of unleaded regular gasoline was, translated into today's dollars, \$1.62. Currently the same gallon goes for about \$1.22. Since each penny on a gallon of gas raises \$1 billion in federal revenue, simply re-establishing that 1981 price would bring in \$40 billion a year. Can consumers afford to pay it? Yes, because, in fact, they did. It would cost the public far less than the \$10-a-barrel tax on imports, but raise twice as much revenue. It would be a serious and substantial down payment on the Reagan deficit, unlike the one that Mr. Reagan is talking about. It would support the endangered trends toward small cars and fuel conservation. The worst idea of the campaign? Far from it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Kissinger's Bolt From the Blue

Dr. Henry Kissinger's critique of NATO has generated some alarm in European capitals. The outgoing NATO secretary-general, Dr. Joseph Luns, has described Dr. Kissinger's words as "a bolt from the blue." There is a sense of shock that the supposedly Eurocentric Kissinger should want to rock the boat.

In fact, Dr. Kissinger's remarks are not at all out of character. He has for years been anxious about the credibility of NATO's central doctrine of flexible response, at times quite explicitly so. He is possessed of a restless intellect which is challenged rather than dismayed by bureaucratic rigidities. Above all, Dr. Kissinger hopes to be invited to serve as secretary of state in a second-term Reagan administration.

Neither is the Kissinger thesis quite as dramatic as it has been made out to be. He does not suggest that NATO is in imminent danger of disintegration. His theme is that the alliance is manifesting a number of unhealthy symptoms which largely stem from a 35-year-old institutional settlement which no longer corresponds to political or economic reality. In particular, he ascribes the fractiousness between Europeans and Americans to Europe's "junior partner" role, which robs it of both self-respect and a proper sense of responsibility for its own defense.

The other flaw in NATO which concerns Dr. Kissinger is the paradox of European governments which are increasingly uneasy (rightly so) about relying upon the early use of nuclear weapons to repel a Warsaw Pact invasion but unwilling to match with conventional

forces an opponent which has only two-thirds their population and half their wealth.

Dr. Kissinger's suggestions can be made to appear just another way of lessening America's commitment to Europe. However, if his prescription can be challenged, his description of NATO's malaise cannot. The best response is hard thinking and not a wall of protest.

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

The Philippines and America

Considering the immense value of the Philippine-American security alliance to the security of the Pacific region, it would be tragic if President Ferdinand Marcos were to talk himself into a corner on the question of letting American bases remain on Philippine soil.

Of course he is having a hard time on the diplomatic front. First President Ronald Reagan decided not to visit. Now the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives wants to cut military aid to make the Marcos government concentrate on solving severe financial and economic problems, reduce alleged human rights abuses and restore democracy. It was a natural reaction for Mr. Marcos to tell the Philippine Military Academy: "Our freedom as people and our sovereignty are much too precious to be entrusted to friends." But it amounts to saying that he is prepared to kick out U.S. forces and scrap the two countries' historic security alliance. Nations that wish the Philippines well can only hope that the president would find it possible to speak with greater moderation.

— The Singapore Monitor

FROM OUR MARCH 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Italian Voters Shun Change

PARIS — The result of the general Parliamentary Elections in Italy may be summed up in two words: *beati possidentes*. The party in power has won all along the line. Shortly after the closing of the polls, the victory of 340 Ministerialists out of a Chamber of 508 Deputies was announced, so that Signor Giolitti is already assured of a majority of 182. The tendency of the voting was toward the Left. The Socialist element returning to the Montecitorio in increased strength. The most interesting feature of the latest election was the partial withdrawal by the Pope of the papal decree by which Italian Catholics were forbidden to take any part in Italian political life. Another interesting feature was the appearance in the political arena of the Italian "suffragettes."

1934: Suit Filed in Hotel Disease Case

NEW YORK — An unusual suit for \$600,000 has been filed against the Congress Hotel, Chicago, and Dr. Herman Budeus, president of the city's board of health, for alleged negligence in the failure to make public the existence of an outbreak of amoebic dysentery which took more than 40 lives of World Fair visitors last summer, including that of Texas Guinan, the celebrated nightclub hostess. Dr. Clarence Boren and his wife, Gertrude, of Marinette, Wisconsin, are each asking \$150,000 from the hotel and from Dr. Budeus on the allegation that they contracted the disease because the hotel management and the health official withheld information. Dr. Morris Fishbein, of the American Medical Society, has attributed 740 cases to Chicago hotels.



Moscow Ought to Sidestep This Obsession

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Andrei Sinyavsky, the Soviet dissident writer, asserted in a recent interview that the Russian exile community in the West is dominated by the nationalist and nativist views of another distinguished writer in exile, Alexander Solzhenitsyn. These views have profound roots in Russian civilization, which has always been torn between "Westernizers," drawn to liberal West European ideas, and others who are convinced that Russia is a unique civilization endangered by liberal ideas and having a saving mission of its own to the rest of the world.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn believes that the West is responsible for the ideas and movements which destroyed holy Russia. He thinks that the West is itself sick, riddled with false ideas and self-indulgence. And, according to Mr. Sinyavsky, he believes that the West is also filled with fear and hatred for the Russian people.

Mr. Sinyavsky concludes: "For decades the Soviet Communist Party has been telling the Russian people that the imperialist world wants to destroy them. Now the ordinary Russian hears Solzhenitsyn on Western radio stations confirming this idea. It is pregnant with the idea of war."

This is a warning which Soviet specialists in touch with the West have been giving for some time: that Russian history, and particularly the experience of World War II, has produced deep-seated fears and patterns of behavior among both the Russian people and Soviet elites which have been reawakened by the recent policies of the U.S. government and by the language Washington has recently employed.

Things have been said in Washington that seem to deny to the Soviet Union a legitimate role in the affairs of the world. Behind this,

Russian elites believe they see a denial of the legitimacy of the Soviet state itself, even of its right to exist. "You think that only you exist," says one such Russian, who knows the United States well. "You are determined to coerce us to behave how you want us to behave. Well, we will not submit. Russians are your equals."

This is far from the confident "we will bury you" which Americans have been led to expect from Moscow. It is an expression of determination, but also of apprehension, pessimism, even of resignation and fear. For if there is to be deepened conflict between the two countries, a very bleak future is implied for Russia.

Bad as the Soviet Union's civilian economy is today, poor as Russian living conditions are by comparison with even Eastern Europe, these would become worse in a new and prolonged cold war. And there seems nothing the Soviets can do. Desperate as they may become, even aggressive war can promise no solution.

But it is an important truth that nations should not be pushed against locked doors. There are some in the United States who do think that the West is in a position to break the Soviet Union, and should try to do so. But this is not the policy of the present government in Washington. It will not be the policy of a second Reagan administration, should Mr. Reagan be re-elected.

Mr. Reagan is not popular today because of his foreign policy. The public enjoyed a cheap thrill over Grenada, but the president remains most vulnerable on issues of irresponsibility in his approach to the Soviet Union, over-reliance

on military force and an over-ideological interpretation of such affairs as Lebanon. He has recently moderated his positions accordingly.

In short, this too will pass. But there is something to be said to Soviet leaders. They hold levers able to change their situation. They are responsible for their plight, and they can ease it.

Let them break off the dialogue with Washington, if they like. The world is not totally made up of Russia and the United States.

The Soviet Union could make an immense difference in its own, and the international, situation by ending the war in Afghanistan. It does not need the United States for that. It needs Pakistan, first of all. Pakistan would certainly supply political and security guarantees necessary to a neutralization of Afghanistan under a leadership acceptable to the Afghan people.

The Soviet government could offer the West European powers new and serious proposals for reducing the levels of both nuclear and conventional forces in Central Europe. It could seek from the Europeans a new way to guarantee Russia's own security, substituting political guarantees for the sterile military confrontation that now exists. If Moscow could find agreement with the West Europeans, Washington would have little choice but to acquiesce.

But Moscow is as obsessed with America as the Reagan administration is obsessed with international communism. Moscow finds in this rivalry confirmation of its own rank, assurance of its own significance. The world would be a better place without these obsessions, but can Russians, or Americans, escape their grip?

International Herald Tribune
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When Antitrust Laws Become an Industrial Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Plans for big American mergers pop up every day in oil, autos, steel, you name it.

The Republicans have found in the antitrust laws the functional equivalent of what the Democrats call "industrial policy." The Reagan administration is using the antitrust laws to promote the international competitiveness of American manufacturers.

While full returns are not yet in, it looks as if the administration may have stumbled onto a pretty fair approach to a baffling problem that is central to the American economy and its role in the world.

The problem is the slow but unmistakable decline of manufacturing in the United States. For a century and a half, basic industries paced the advance of the American economy, but some time around 1965 they began to lag behind the general rate of growth. Now a large number of those industries are shrinking, or expanding only very slowly. The list of troubled manufactures includes textiles, leather products, electrical appliances, iron and steel, shipbuilding and railroad equipment, machine tools and autos.

Many factors enter into the slump. Wages soared in the past 20 years, as did salaries for management. High interest rates drove up the cost of

capital. Environmental and safety regulations added burdens.

Finally, other countries have proved more competitive in sites of manufacturing, either by local firms or by branches of American companies, workers and areas.

There has also been intensive discussion within the party of industrial policy. While different definitions abound, the basic idea is for a massive, centralized program of government assistance to promote vital industries with a future while easing the pain of industries in decline.

The Republicans, as the party of free enterprise, have been highly critical of industrial policy. The Council of Economic Advisers, in its report for this year, concludes a lengthy section on the subject with the remark that "government officials simply do not have the right incentives to make wise choices about which industries or companies to invest in."

Whatever their theories, Republicans in office have had to deal with the plight of manufacturing industry. They have come up against the problem repeatedly in applying a favorite Republican nostrum — the antitrust laws. In retrospect it can be seen that the Reagan administration is inter-

preting the laws to favor U.S. companies competing in the global market.

Perhaps the one good thing that can be said for the breakup of the telephone company is that it frees AT&T to become a formidable competitor in telecommunications and data processing around the world.

Similarly the approval of the sharing arrangement between General Motors and Toyota makes the leading American automaker a more formidable force in the world auto market.

Those implicit considerations have now been made explicit in a proposed merger of America's third- and fourth-largest steel companies, LTV and Republic. The Justice Department opposed the merger on grounds that it would "sharply increase concentration." However, in a written opinion, Paul J. McGrath, the assistant attorney general for antitrust matters, observed that "the American steel industry is in a state of crisis." He wrote that "its long-term survival" might require arrangements among companies for consolidation of plants, operations or finances.

Mr. McGrath invited Republic and LTV to submit proposals for more efficient operations. He offered to advise on ways to keep such action on the right side of the antitrust law. The companies have accepted the invitation, and negotiations are under way. If LTV and Republic reach an accord, two more steel firms contemplating merger, U.S. Steel and National, are sure to follow suit.

The antitrust laws offer a way to combine private, decentralized initiative with government help to revitalize manufacturing. So we can expect more and more mergers.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Washington Post.

Europe Should Prefer Robots in Space

By Gunter Haaf

HAMBURG — An old dream came true late last year for many West Germans when one of their compatriots, the physicist Ulf Merbold, took part in a flight of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia. But West German participation in the 10-day flight seems to me to have been a largely futile and unnecessarily costly exercise.

Excitement was understandable, given traditional German interest in sophisticated technology. Hermann Oberth promoted the concept of a space shuttle in the 1920s. Werner von Braun introduced ballistic missiles to the Nazis, and his Saturn-5 rocket later helped send American astronauts to the moon. But a drawback to Mr. Merbold's voyage was the price tag. West German taxpayers picked up roughly half the \$1-billion bill that the European Space Agency paid to have its reusable Space Shuttle carried into orbit by the shuttle.

The bill, the result of an agreement concluded with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a decade ago, included training for Mr. Merbold and several other West Europeans. The agreement was badly negotiated by the Europeans, who gave Space Shuttle away after the flight — probably one of the most expensive gifts ever received by the United States.

Meanwhile, no other European has been scheduled to take part in any upcoming shuttle flight.

Supporters of West Germany's commitment to space are miffed. In their view the logical next step is West European involvement with the United States in a manned space station, and they are ready to invest heavily in the program.

But there is a serious question whether there is a scientific, technological or economic need to send humans into space. From the start the decision to launch Space Shuttle was essentially political. Many of its experiments became obsolete because of delays, and dealing with the U.S. and European space bureaucracies sapped the energy of the technicians on the project.

Nor is it certain that the West Europeans ought to continue with space flights to demonstrate their technological prowess. Prodigious by the French, they have developed the expendable, unmanned Ariane launcher as a successful and competitive alternative.

Visionaries see factories in orbit producing exotic alloys and pharmaceutical innovations in the zero-gravity environment. It remains to be seen, however, whether such

goods can be marketed, considering what production costs will be.

Also unsure is whether humans — who cannot help but cause vibrations amid the finely tuned instruments — are needed for manufacturing in space, except perhaps for occasional repairs. Scientists are starting to say that astronauts could be replaced by robots.

Researchers at NASA and at the European Space Agency are exploring the possibility of an unmanned space station, to be placed in orbit either by the manned shuttle or by an improved version of Ariane.

The ESA is designing a prototype called Eureka, about half the size of Space Shuttle. Launched by the U.S. shuttle on a commercial basis, it could remain in orbit for months before recovery and reuse.

Europe stands to benefit from dispensing with astronauts. Costs would be lightened, along with reliance on U.S. launch support, and Europe could perhaps take the lead in automated production in space. All will depend on whether politicians can resist the publicity of "the right stuff" and settle for a more sober, practical approach.

The writer, science editor of Die Zeit, the West German weekly newspaper, contributed this article to the International Writers Service.

Awaiting The Real Mondale

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — Everyone is offering Walter Mondale advice. I don't know about him, but I've read most of it and it seems pretty good to me. The problem is that none of this advice is likely to cure what is really ailing the Mondale campaign. It seems to me that Mondale as a campaigner has several built-in debilities, and that he will either win in spite of them or not at all.

The first of these puts me in mind of Hubert Humphrey. I know this is a hopelessly "in-sy" Washington observation, but not since Mr. Humphrey, in my judgment, has there been a public figure whose private, one-on-one or small-group personality was more startlingly different from the fud that is projected on television. It doesn't even need to be television. Put the man behind a podium looking out on several hundred folks in the great hall of some local organization or other, and there you have it again: pure fud.

I do not know why this is true of Mr. Mondale, any more than I could ever figure it out in the case of Mr. Humphrey. You don't have to think that Mr. Mondale should be president or that his programs and ideas are the best in the world to know something else about him: Like Mr. Humphrey is an individual, the actual Mondale is lively, funny, sharp, smart as hell and a good guy — and he is apparently unable to convey as much on the campaign trail.

Like Mr. Humphrey he comes on, or at least translates somehow, as irredeemably goody-goody and dull.

This happened to Mr. Mondale when he made a pass at running before. I recall the time when he went to

The actual Mondale is lively, funny, sharp, smart as hell...

New York to address Americans for Democratic Action. If ever there was a match of man to audience, that was surely it. He bombed. He was dull.

He isn't dull. But his public persona much of the time is.

I say much of the time, because it is of course true that, like Mr. Humphrey also, there are occasions on which Mr. Mondale can ignite an audience, bringing it to explosive life.

But we aren't seeing many of those, and for this there seems to me to be a reason: the circumstances — the particular "blessings" — of Mr. Mondale's campaign status so far this year are of a kind guaranteed to make his built-in debilities worse.

All that endorsement and first-in-the-class status has done two things. It has given him a motive — protecting his lead, not rocking the boat — for not trying to liven things up, and it has lent his already pronounced tendency to look fuddish on the campaign trail an aspect of smugness, and of being teacher's pet.

We all react viscerally and miserably when confronted with the teacher's pet, Little Rollo, one among us who seems to have an unfair advantage — to be admitted and promoted and specially treated by the authorities against whom the rest of us are in more or less perpetual spitball-pitching rebellion. Mr. Mondale, a man whose true nature is nothing like this, nonetheless has managed to date to convey it almost unceasingly.

I am not sure that with all the best advice in the world Mr. Mondale can overcome the effects of this. Television campaigning and the fickle, often idiotic attentions of the several thousand (or is it million) media camp followers who go from caucus to caucus and tend to avoid any man just too much for his candidacy.

And as a one-time vice president he is also subject to the great campaign whiplash that one-time vice presidents must endure. First he will be compelled — in the name of being his own man — to show he was different from or at odds with his president. Next, if he does this, he will be seen as two-faced, weak, self-serving.

I am not asking you to shed tears for Mr. Mondale. He is the one who has to redeem his campaign, if it can be done. And it will surely never be done if he comes on now as the disappointed teacher's pet, the angry, head-no-right-to-do-this-to-me lad who points out (tauties on) the other kids' misconduct. No, the question is whether Mr. Mondale can manage now, at this late date, to convey his authentic self to the voters.

Is he constitutionally able to do it? And if he is, is he willing to take a chance on himself?

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Let Them Reap the Fruits

President Ronald Reagan has the right gut feeling about communism and the Soviet Union, which he called "the evil empire." However, as a responsible statesman he has offered the Russians entente for long-term co-existence on this globe of ours. The nations that have suffered under the Soviet yoke for 40 years cannot help being apprehensive, as entente might further consolidate the Soviet hold upon our countries. Yet we, too, do not want the cataclysm of a new world war. We applaud the president's gesture, but we are convinced that he will not let us down.

We want the Soviet Union to return to its 1938 borders and let us live as free human beings who freely choose our way of life. For this, America and the other democracies must unite. The Soviets should not be helped. Let them reap the fruits of their own communist "paradise."

GEORGE V. SERDIC
Secretary-General
Romanian National Peasant Party,
London.

Departmental Confusion

Regarding the report "U.S. Is Becoming Debtor Nation" (Feb. 21):

A "Bureau of Labor Statistics" in the Department of Commerce that produces estimates of foreign investment in America and of investment abroad by Americans? No. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is part of the Department of Labor. The foreign investment estimates are produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce.

HELEN H. JASZI
Wengen, Switzerland.

An Internashunal Blight

In response to the feature article "Jury-One Kim Linn (Hart Talk Midwest)" (Insights, Feb. 29):

It's become an international blight. Even in Paris we hear people being asked to "inner-deuce" themselves. "Whirlin' stop?"

BARBARA LIGON
Orgeval, France.

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S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73302126. Comptes Paroissiaux No. 2331.
U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Nicaragua Rebels Said to Improve Skills

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan officials say that rebels fighting to overthrow their government have shown new skill in recent days, planting mines in at least one harbor and launching a series of coordinated air and sea attacks.

Several Nicaraguan leaders, including Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the governing junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, have publicly asserted that the attacks reflect decisions by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Honduran government to provide more direct support to the rebels.

Before dawn Monday, according to a Nicaraguan communiqué, three soldiers were killed and three wounded when their patrol boat was attacked near Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca. A Nicaraguan military officer said that the boat and two others near it were first shot at from a passing launch and then attacked by airplanes that appeared to have flown from the direction of Honduras. The deaths

were said to have been caused by a rocket from one of the planes.

"The coordination required for this kind of aggressive action would not be possible," the Nicaraguan government said in a protest note to Honduras. "Without the direct participation of the government of Honduras, which has fully assumed the task assigned to it by the Central Intelligence Agency and the government of the United States."

Insurgents reportedly also killed 14 Nicaraguan militiamen early Saturday in a mortar attack on the border village of Waspan. A spokesman for the Nicaraguan army, Lieutenant Commander Roberto Sánchez, said that the mortars had been fired from inside Honduras and that the episode marked "the first time our territory has come under sustained mortar attack from Honduras."

Waspan, which was evacuated by the government a year ago and is now populated only by soldiers, is a few hundred yards from the Honduran border.

Commander Sánchez also said that rebels had, for the first time, mined a stretch of the border area

inside Nicaraguan territory. He said that at least half of the casualties in the weekend attack on Waspan were caused by mines.

He said that these attacks had been carried out by commando units that had been newly trained by the CIA and that included Americans and Argentines as well as Nicaraguans. He said that his information came from Nicaraguan intelligence reports "that I know it to be true but I cannot give you absolute proof."

Mr. Ortega said the mines were an advanced type not yet available to Latin American armed forces.

On Feb. 25, two fishing vessels sank after apparently hitting mines near Bluefields, the largest town on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. Two more vessels were reportedly damaged, two crewmen were lost and seven others wounded.

A week after the incident, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, a guerrilla organization led by the former Sandinist hero Edén Pastora Gómez, announced that it was planting mines around the country's principal Pacific port, Corinto.

Nicaraguan officials said they had information indicating that these actions were carried out by mixed commando teams trained by the CIA at a base in Honduras.

"The CIA brought in outsiders to join with those Nicaraguans who qualified," a senior Sandinist official said. He said the teams included Argentines and Cuban-Americans.

Mr. d'Escoto said in a protest sent to his Honduran counterpart that during the weekend mortar attacks on Waspan and nearby areas, Honduran soldiers were in "open collaboration" with insurgents.

Salvadoran Rebels Kill 4 in Attacks In Central Region

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Two civil defensemen and two workers of the Salvadoran Red Cross were killed in attacks on three towns in the central province of San Vicente, officials said.

The attacks took place Tuesday in the towns of Venepaz, Guadalupe and San Emigdio. Officials of the 5th Infantry Brigade in San Vicente, the provincial capital 25 miles (40 kilometers) east of San Salvador, said two members of the local civil defense forces died in the clashes there.

In addition, a funeral home director in San Vicente said he had received the bodies of two Red Cross workers. An officer of the 5th Infantry Brigade said a Red Cross ambulance had been sprayed by rebel machine-gun fire in Guadalupe.

The attacks came amid a 5,000-man sweep by government troops to prevent rebels from regaining a foothold in the province, which was cleared of insurgents last June in preparation for a pacification program that had been carried out with U.S. aid.

In San Salvador, gunmen of a rightist death squad fired on the offices of an advertising agency handling the campaign of José Napoleón Duarte, the former president and Christian Democratic presidential candidate for the March 25 elections, the authorities said. There were no deaths or injuries.



In Corinto, Nicaragua, family and friends meet coffins of soldiers killed by rebel invaders.

U.S. Confirms Aid for U.K. In Falklands

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy was willing to lend Britain an aircraft carrier during its 1982 war to retake the Falkland Islands from Argentina if the Royal Navy lost either of its two carriers, Defense Department officials have said.

Although an offer to use the amphibious assault ship Guam was not made because the need did not arise, officials said such discussions took place as part of a large-scale effort to try to ensure that Britain's 100-ship armada did not meet defeat 8,000 miles (almost 13,000 kilometers) from home.

Pentagon officials were asked Tuesday about the U.S. role in the Falklands crisis, which began with the Argentine seizure of the islands on April 2 and ended June 14 after the British recaptured them. The questions followed a report on U.S. help that appeared Friday in the British magazine *The Economist*.

The magazine said the Falklands campaign "could not have been mounted, let alone won, without American help."

Pentagon officials confirmed many details in the report, including the fact that the United States repositioned a spy satellite from its Soviet-watching orbit in the Northern Hemisphere to a place over the South Atlantic where it could provide intelligence to the British fleet.

The officials said U.S. intelligence information probably made the difference between winning and losing for Britain.

Pentagon officials spoke of extraordinary coordination between the U.S. and British services. The United States supplied 12.5 million gallons (47.5 million liters) of aviation fuel diverted from U.S. stockpiles, along with hundreds of Sidewinder missiles, airfield matting, thousands of rounds of mortar shells and other equipment, they said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger played a "bold" and "daring" role, some Pentagon officials said. Both he and the U.S. Navy high command feared that a military defeat for Britain by Argentina would be a severe setback to the North Atlantic alliance, they said.

The *Economist* reported that Mr. Weinberger got the approval of President Ronald Reagan for his efforts. But it suggested that those efforts were not aided before the full National Security Council and that Alexander M. Haig Jr., then secretary of state, also may have not been fully informed about the extent of U.S. help to the British.

Mr. Haig sought to negotiate a settlement between Britain and Argentina in the first month of the crisis.

Pentagon officials said Mr. Weinberger's efforts on behalf of Britain were reported at cabinet level, but once that was done he acted quickly.

They said they were not certain how much was known and by whom about specific actions.

Rev. Martin Niemöller, Foe of Hitler, Controversial Pacifist, Is Dead at 92

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The Rev. Martin Niemöller, 92, a Lutheran church leader who defied Hitler and crusaded against the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Niemöller served as a submarine commander in World War I. His later pacifist views earned him the hatred of the Nazis and, more recently, opprobrium in the Western world as a Communist sympathizer, an accusation he always denied.

After his release from a Nazi concentration camp at the end of World War II, he preached collective German guilt for the war. During the Vietnam conflict, he traveled the world denouncing U.S. involvement there.

Mr. Niemöller was born to a Westphalian farming family in Lippstadt. An early desire to continue the family's farming traditions later turned to an ambition for a naval career and in 1910 the Kaiser's navy accepted him as an officer cadet.

He was eventually given command of a U-boat and his sorties against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean earned him the title of "the scourge of Malta."

But even then religion was occupying his thoughts and after the war, in 1924, he was ordained as a

minister. Six years later, he became a parish priest in Berlin.

A nationalist and opponent of the Weimar Republic, he became disenchanted with Hitler after his rise to power in 1933 and began to denounce Nazi doctrines and actions, especially the persecution of Jews.

His outspokenness led to his arrest in July 1937. He was sentenced at a secret trial and later imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps.

Allied troops released Mr. Niemöller in 1945. He quickly became an even more controversial figure when he criticized West German rearmament.

In 1952 he visited Russian religious leaders in Moscow and was accused of being a Communist sympathizer. But he also intervened to prevent the persecution of Christian churches by the Communist authorities in East Germany.

Mr. Niemöller asserted that it would be better for Germany to live under Communism than that the nation be divided. "You do not have to fight Communism in order to save Christianity," he once said.

As part of his campaign against the U.S. role in Vietnam, he visited Hanoi in 1967 and said afterward: "If the war lasts 20 years or even if 10 million American soldiers are sent there, Vietnam will never be

reduced to the status of an ideological colony of a non-Vietnamese power."

A few months later the Soviet Union gave him the Lenin Peace Prize.

By that time he had retired from active church work and, in addition to his pacifist campaigning, he devoted his time to writing sermons and books. His autobiography, published in the 1930s, was entitled "Vom U-Boot zur Kanzel."

Henry Winton, 78, a veteran actor who specialized in historical roles, Tuesday at his home in Burbank, California. He was long associated with Cecil B. DeMille. Some of his movies included "Cleopatra," "The Crusades," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Greatest Show on Earth," "The Ten Commandments," "Sunset Boulevard," "The War Lord," "Jericho," and "The Corsican Brothers."

Gerard Leboucq, 51, a producer and distributor of French movies and founder of one of Europe's top talent agencies was found shot to death Wednesday in a Paris underground parking lot. His Art Media management company represented such stars as Jean-Paul Belmondo, Yves Montand, Gerard Depardieu and Catherine Deneuve. He had been missing since Monday.

U.S. Official Sees No Changes on UNESCO Policy

WASHINGTON — A high-level Reagan administration official says he does not expect a congressional review of UNESCO activities to affect the U.S. decision to withdraw from the United Nations agency.

The assistant secretary of state for International Organization Affairs, Gregory J. Newell, said Tuesday that "should there be any substantive, procedural, structural, permanent changes in UNESCO in the three areas of politicization, statist theories and budget management questions," the United States is ready to look at the decision again.

Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York, announced Friday in Paris an agreement with Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for an investigation of the 161-nation agency.

The review will be conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress.

Accident in Angola Kills 32

United Press International

BELGRADE — All 32 people riding in a truck were killed when it plunged from a bridge into the Benteba River in Angola's southern Namibe province Saturday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported Tuesday from Lusaka.

Khmer Rouge Claim to Slay Russian, 40 Vietnamese in Attack on Airport

United Press International

BANGKOK — Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia said Wednesday they killed a Soviet military adviser and 40 Vietnamese troops in a raid on a key airport.

The clandestine Khmer army radio report said the Russian was a radar technician and that 40 Vietnamese were killed in the attack in western Cambodia last week. The report could not be independently verified.

Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, drove the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in 1979. The Khmer Rouge guerrilla resistance against the Vietnamese is concentrated along the western border with Thailand.

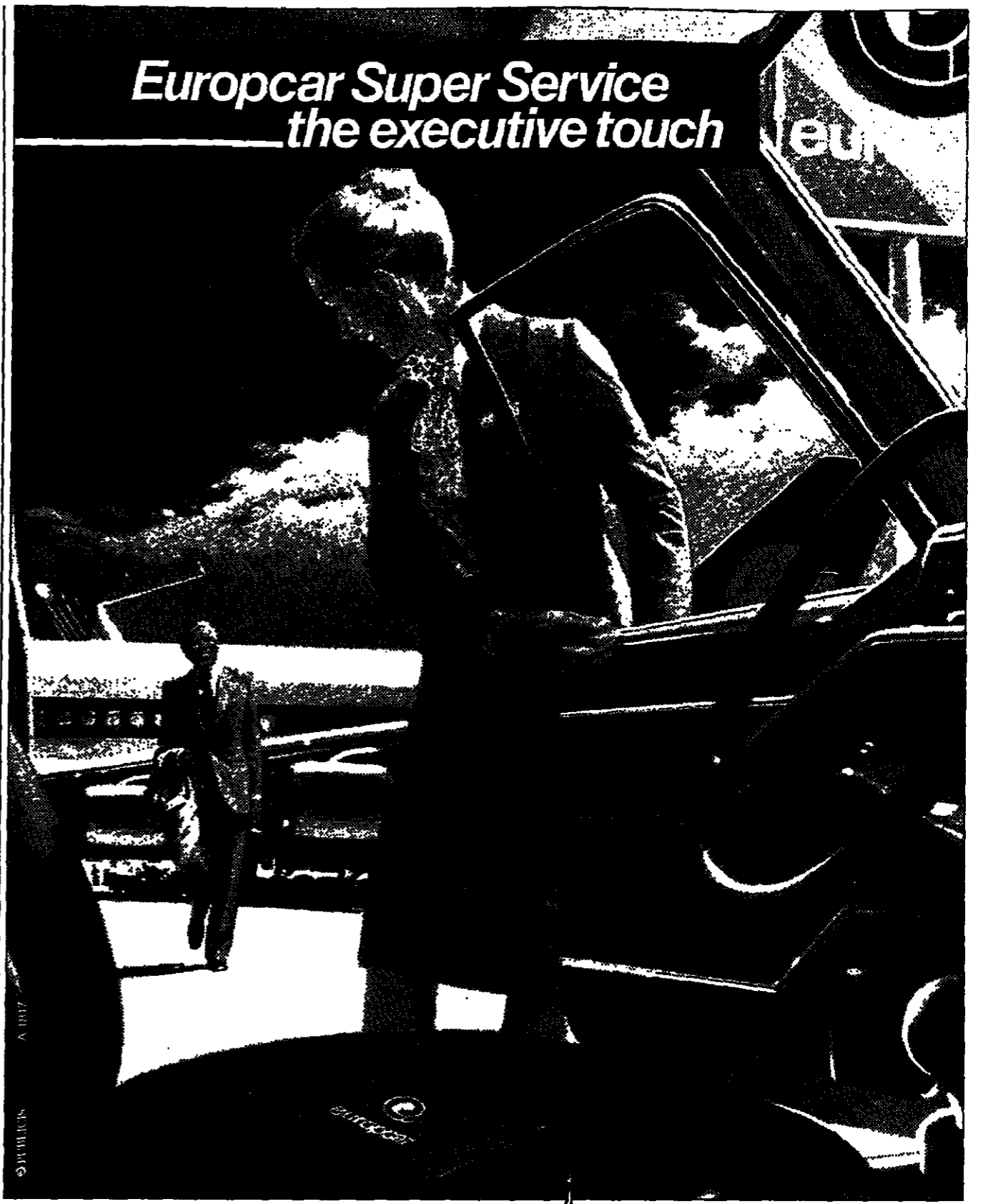
The radio report, monitored in

Bangkok, said the attack on the airport at Siem Reap, a provincial capital and major town about 150 miles (243 kilometers) northwest of Phnom Penh, occurred Friday. It said the guerrillas destroyed two tanks and damaged two airplanes, a radar base, fuel and ammunition storage facilities and the runway.

Reagan Marks NATO Birth

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan signed a proclamation Wednesday marking the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was established on April 4, 1949. In signing the document, he said that NATO has "made possible the longest period of peace and prosperity in modern history."



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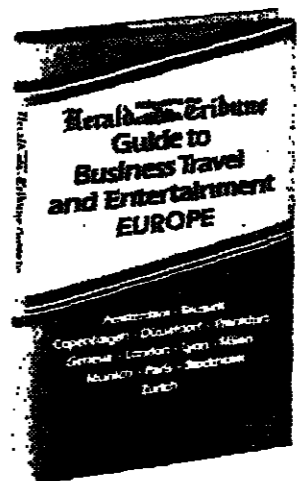
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WALL STREET WATCH

Analyst Sees New Problems
For Reagan in Hart's Rise

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

As if Wall Street did not already have enough of a stew to worry over this year—the heating economy, bubbling interest rates—there is also a presidential election, and one that is getting spicy fast.

Two months ago, Jeffrey M. Applegate, a political economist for E.F. Hutton based in Washington, said the financial community's "overwhelming consensus" was that Ronald Reagan would be re-elected and that this was "already in the stock market."

But now Mr. Applegate contends that sentiment toward a Reagan victory is ebbing from Wall Street, and not just because stock prices have tumbled since then. "I see concern in the market that Mr. Reagan is doing so little about the budget deficit. People in the financial community are getting downright nasty and he's become vulnerable because of it."

Additionally, here is the "rocketing" emergence of Gary Hart, who Mr. Applegate says must be considered the new front-runner for the Democratic nomination after his victories in primaries and caucuses in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

"Senator Hart is a different kind of Democrat than Walter Mondale, one that is a much more formidable opponent for President Reagan."

The Hutton specialist said Mr. Hart's "neoliberal" stance means that he is right of center on economic and defense issues—two areas that count most on Wall Street—and left of center on social and foreign policy matters.

Mr. Applegate, noting that the Colorado senator has been elected twice in a conservative state, asserted that Mr. Hart "can hit the president where it hurts." He can do that, Mr. Applegate said, by promising to slow the rate of military spending by about \$100 billion over the next five years and help lower interest rates as the budget deficit declines.

Wall Street, like much of the country, is just beginning to analyze Senator Hart "after his visceral negative reaction because he's a Democrat," Mr. Applegate said. While Mr. Mondale could be dismissed as representing the traditional party preference for employment incentives over worry about inflation, Mr. Hart will provide the financial community with "more positives" to consider.

"Gary Hart wants the marketplace to pick the winners from the losers, not the government," Mr. Applegate said, noting the candidate's opposition to loan guarantees for Chrysler. He is also against trade protectionism.

"To summarize the difference between the two Democrats, I'd say Mondale is for wealth redistribution while Hart stands for wealth creation, and that's an idea always warm to Wall Street."

Whoever the Democrats nominate, however, Mr. Applegate's "gut feeling" is that Mr. Reagan will be returned to office. On the budget deficit, he sees no substantive action until after the election.

Thomas B. Stiles, Hutton's director of research, says stocks are now more probably "in the final stages of a painful interim correction than on the edge of an economic or market precipice."

While near-term instability is likely to persist, he said that "it tends to be darkest before dawn" and that "excellent" opportunities exist on Wall Street. He predicts, however, that the market recovery "is not likely to be uniform, favoring initially larger-capitalization industry leadership."

The issues Hutton is currently emphasizing for purchase are AMR Corp., Citicorp, Dayton-Hudson, Emhart, General Motors, IBM, ITT, J.P. Morgan, Sperry and Williams Cos.

Dean Witter's analyst of the paper industry, Mark S. Rogers, says the group promises to be one of Wall Street's top performers over the next year. "The timing now is excellent," he stated, with earnings forecast to jump 100 percent in 1984 and another 50 percent the following year.

The stocks have sold off heavily in the current market retreat, he noted, while the industry is beginning to enjoy a sellers' market. U.S. companies are uniquely positioned to expand capacity because of fast growing pine forests in the South, he said.

Stone Container, with the biggest leverage in corrugated shipping products (linerboard), which should surge with the economic recovery, is his favorite stock.

Federal Paper Board is a close second as the other most "focused" company in the industry. Third choice is International Paper.

Colorado senator
called 'a much
more formidable' foe
than Mondale.

Volcker
Gives Rate
Warning

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, warned savings and loan executives Wednesday they face imminent danger if federal deficits drive up interest rates. But he called the economy "very strong" in many respects.

Mr. Volcker spoke briefly to a convention of the National League of Savings Institutions, telling the thrift executives, "You're in an industry at the break-even point or a little better."

If interest rates go up, he said, "The improvement that has been made evaporates rather quickly."

"There can't be any question that given all the other developments, whatever they may be—and of course the economy looks very strong in a number of directions—the deficits that we face put pressures on in only one direction," he said.

Oddly, Mr. Volcker's reference to a strong economy was sour news for analysts on Wall Street, who have seen stock prices driven down by waves of pessimism. If Mr. Volcker believes the economy is strong, their reasoning goes, it could mean increased competition for credit and higher interest rates.

In general, however, Mr. Volcker's warnings about the dangers of high deficits were more subdued than in recent speeches, one of which was blamed for a 23-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average.

The thrift industry executives Tuesday passed a unanimous resolution that anticipated many of Mr. Volcker's concerns, calling for immediate action to cut the fiscal 1985 deficit.

"In the end high deficits are going to have to be financed out of somebody's savings," Mr. Volcker said.

He noted Americans' savings practices have not changed much in the past several years and said, "I don't think there is any particular reason to think that there is going to be striking change over the years immediately ahead in the savings rate of the economy."

Offer Marks Course Shift for Socal

Firm Reduces
Its Emphasis
On Exploration

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Three years ago, George M. Keller put Wall Street on notice that Standard Oil Co. of California would not step into the multibillion-dollar bidding fracas among major oil companies "because we can find reserves cheaper ourselves."

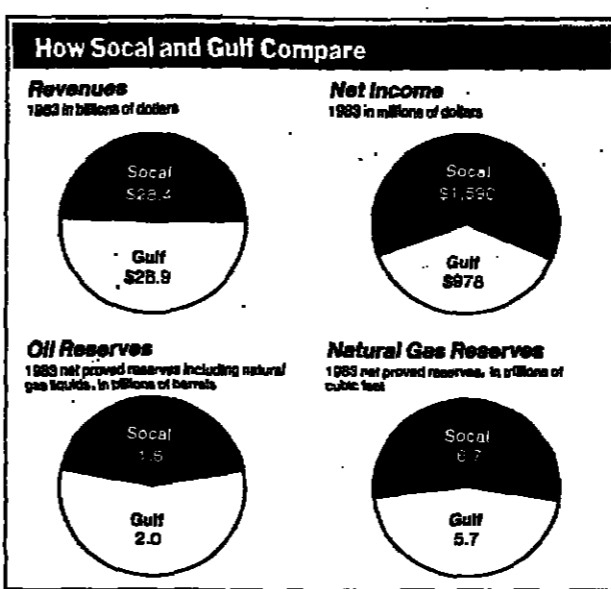
Certainly, Standard of California, the sixth-largest oil company in the United States, with \$28.4 billion in sales last year, has been considered a heavy-spending oil prospector. It had invested \$3.3 billion in exploration last year, including its leading stake in the promising Santa Maria Basin off the coast of Southern California.

But Mr. Keller and his colleagues at Socal, as the company is commonly known, clearly became convinced that there was a price at which wading into the high-stakes takeover wars became irresistible. And Monday, Gulf Corp. accepted Socal's offer to buy Gulf in what would be the biggest price ever paid in a corporate acquisition, a minimum of \$13.2 billion.

Since Gulf has also granted Socal an option to buy 30.5 million treasury shares at \$80 a share, the total value of the transaction could be as much as \$13.4 billion. The option arrangement is seen as giving Socal more power to battle any rival takeover bids for Gulf.

Industry analysts say that Socal began to see the logic of finding reserves through acquisition, instead of drilling, earlier this year when Texaco Inc. bought Getty Oil Co. for \$10.2 billion in what was then the biggest corporate takeover.

"I detected some wistful feelings among their people that they hadn't moved more quickly on Getty," said Herbert A. Hart, an oil-industry analyst with Rowe & Pittman, a brokerage house here. "They learned that



sometimes you can buy reserves for less on Wall Street."

Rosario Iacocca, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin in Manhattan, said that Socal's interest in Gulf had also been fueled by a desire to at least retain, if not better, its stature among the industry's giants. "When you or not you make money on a merger this big is always debatable," Mr. Iacocca said. "But you also want to protect your position in the industry."

Mr. Keller, who is 60 years old and in his third year as Socal's chairman and chief executive, could not be reached for comment. He was en route here from Pittsburgh Tuesday after wrapping up negotiations with Gulf's chairman, James E. Lee, which began with a phone call from Mr. Lee "in late February," according to Guy M. Carruthers, a Socal spokesman.

Mr. Carruthers said that Socal's cost of buying Gulf's 1.2 billion barrels in global oil reserves, between \$5 and \$10 a barrel after taxes, is roughly equivalent to the \$10 to \$15 a barrel that Socal now typically spends, before taxes, developing new reserves.

He added that federal restrictions on new drilling sites also made the acquisition appealing. "It's not just getting access to

reserves but getting access to the land for exploration that has become a problem," he said.

Socal has been something of an exploration pioneer. It was the first company to strike oil in Saudi Arabia, in 1938, the first to be successful in the Hibernia field east of Canada and, three years ago, it brought in the first three wildcat wells in the Santa Maria Basin, off the coast of Santa Barbara and 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Los Angeles.

The company, operating under the name Chevron, has also been the leading gasoline marketer in the western United States, with strength also in the Southeast. The Chevron-Gulf combination would create the largest gasoline retailer in the United States, according to Dan Lundberg, publisher of an oil and gas newsletter. It would have operations in every state but North Dakota and Wisconsin, and 10.2 percent of the total U.S. gasoline market.

All this, of course, assumes the blessing of the Federal Trade Commission. And already industry analysts are saying that several of Gulf's service stations in the Southeast, where existing retailing operations of the merger partners overlap, probably will

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Gulf Pact Spurs
Merger Wave's
Foes in Congress

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The agreement under which Standard Oil Co. of California is to buy Gulf Corp. has touched off fresh congressional efforts to curb or prohibit such combinations.

"It is our intention to stop them dead in their tracks — Pickens, Socal, everybody," J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, said in an interview.

"It seems to me decidedly not in the public interest to use up the nation's credit to create windfall profits and thereby divert funds from more useful endeavors such as drilling for more oil."

Mr. Johnston said he had directed his staff to draft an amendment that would prohibit the Gulf-Socal merger and mergers of other big oil companies, perhaps for six months. He said it would be offered on the Senate floor, perhaps with the reauthorization of the Federal Trade Commission, probably later this month.

Last week, Mr. Johnston unsuccessfully offered an amendment to the Export Administration Act that sought to discourage oil company consolidations by making merged companies ineligible for federal drilling leases. The amendment failed, 52-42.

Analysts also expressed fears that the Federal Trade Commission, which is expected to Tuesday that it would conduct an anti-trust review, would object to the agreement or drive an exceedingly hard bargain in approving it.

Although there was little immediate official reaction to the Gulf-Socal proposal, which would set a record in dollar terms, it was thought likely that the accord would give new impetus to a bill sponsored by Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey and John F. Seiberling of Ohio, both Democrats, aimed at corporate

mergers in general. Mr. Rodino is chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

This measure would give the government the power to withhold approval of any combination in which the acquiring company's assets would reach \$5 billion and the number of its employees 25,000. A "public interest" standard would be created against which to measure the transaction's economic utility.

Mr. Johnston said he was more worried about the amount of capital required to finance oil-company acquisitions and the possible "liquidation" of properties than he was about the industry's growing concentration.

"It is not concentration per se that we're after," Mr. Johnston said. "Somewhere along the line you do get excessive concentration, but you're using up all this capital and all this effort to acquire one another."

Some people, however, deny that capital is consumed when a merger takes place. Unsuccessful bidders, they say, never have to draw down their credit lines, while the money paid out in agreements that are completed always winds up back in somebody's bank account.

Mr. Johnston said he stood "in admiration" of T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum and an early bidder for Gulf, for his ability to profit from the takeover business. But, he said, Mr. Pickens' plans for creating royalty trusts at target companies would amount to their liquidation.

He said, in fact, that Socal itself might be forced to liquidate assets if interest rates rose and oil prices fell.

The senator, who is from a major producing state, tends to side with independent oil and gas companies when forced to choose between them and the major companies. He said many independent marketers in recent days have told him they fear for loss of supply as a result of the merger wave.

UAW, Under Worker Pressure, Will Seek Substantial Gains

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — The United Automobile Workers union, under pressure from workers seeking to recover concessions granted to a troubled industry two years ago, is planning to ask for major economic gains in contract talks later this year.

In a speech Tuesday to 2,500 delegates attending the union's three-day bargaining convention here, Owen F. Bieber, president of the union, criticized the large bonuses paid to executives in the automobile industry and said the

workers expected a fair share of the industry's renewed prosperity.

He said the union would demand guaranteed wage increases, a richer profit-sharing plan, increased job security and shorter hours.

The union granted \$4 billion in concessions to General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. when automobile sales were slumping in early 1982.

Criticizing the bonuses paid to auto executives, Mr. Bieber said: "The top five bosses at GM are each going to be good for more than a million bucks for 1983 once

their bonuses are figured in. If these executives who are providing so well for themselves think for one minute that they can convince workers to do without an up-front raise this summer, they'd better think again."

Mr. Bieber also said the union was not spilling for a strike but added, "If the power of persuasion doesn't work, we will use the persuasion of power if that's what is necessary."

GM officials, in statements and in a bargaining strategy paper that was disclosed to the union without authorization, have said their goal

is to link all future pay increases to profit sharing so they will not be forced to increase wages when sales are declining and profits are skimpy.

The talks, scheduled to begin in mid-July, will be conducted in a different atmosphere from the contract reopenings in 1982. The domestic auto industry, protected by restrictions on the import of Japanese cars, has enjoyed sharp sales increases in the last year and has reported a record combined profit of \$6.15 billion for 1983.

In addition to the union's long-standing goals of higher pay, better

benefits and a shorter workweek, Mr. Bieber put particular emphasis on what may be one of the thorniest issues on the table this year, the shifting of production of small cars and parts to foreign plants.

Auto officials contend that relying on overseas suppliers is the only way they can compete with Japanese cars, which can be built for about \$1,500 less than a similar model here. Part of their advantage, the officials say, are lower wages and benefits, which average \$12 an hour in Japan as against more than \$20 an hour in the United States.



Owen F. Bieber

Sonesson to Buy Stake in Gambro,
Cooperate on Research, Marketing

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — Sonesson AB, the Swedish light-industry group, said Wednesday that it plans to buy 1.1 million shares of Gambro, the medical-equipment company specializing in dialysis and blood treatment.

It also said the companies plan to cooperate in research and international marketing in the pharmaceutical and health-care fields.

The agreement, which Gambro valued at 330 million kronor (\$43.2 million) involves a transfer of 600,000 Class A shares and 500,000 Class B shares, giving Sonesson 23.6 percent of the votes in Gambro and 8.4 percent of the share capital. The shares are being sold by the Crawford family and a family foundation. B shares carry diminished voting rights and may be owned by non-Swedes.

Sonesson, which is owned by Volvo, is also taking an option to buy an additional 200,000 Class A shares, which would bring its voting influence in Gambro to 30.9 percent.

Analysts said Sonesson's action was part of a policy to expand the company's involvement in the pharmaceutical and health-care sector. Last year, Sonesson took a majority stake in Leo AB, which makes a broad range of drugs including antibiotics, headache remedies and cancer treatments. Sonesson has also bought into Ferrosan,

another Swedish pharmaceutical maker.

For Gambro, the Sonesson involvement is seen as adding prestige inside Sweden and financial backing to a company that, while growing fast, is viewed as a newcomer to stock markets. Gambro shares were first offered to the public both in Sweden and the United States in 1983.

Gerry Nordberg, a partner in Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., a New York brokerage specializing in Scandinavian stocks, said "there's probably been some skepticism about Gambro, that it didn't have the right establishment figures and about the quality of the outside directors."

Gambro stockholders are to be asked to name Hans Eric Ovin, president of Sonesson, as chairman of the board of Gambro, and a number of prominent businessmen, such as Eric Persner, a London-based Swedish financier, are expected to join the board. "He's seen as a dynamic, money-making capi-

talist," Mr. Nordberg remarked. Gambro's current board chairman, Anders Althin, is to step down to become president of the company.

Analysts said that while both Leo and Gambro had advanced and interesting health-care products, the potential for cooperation between the companies was not obvious. Leo's products, including headache remedies, are more consumer-oriented, while Gambro is a supplier to hospitals and clinics.

However, one London analyst suggested that "Sonesson has simply decided that it is the time to be in health care and pharmaceuticals and picked a profitable opportunity."

He pointed out that Sonesson was essentially a conglomerate with activities ranging from production of industrial doors and railroad accessories to coal slurry fuels.

Reinheimer Nordberg predicted that Gambro's sales would grow about 23 percent in 1984 to just over 1.5 billion kronor and pretax profit should reach 245 million kronor.

Gambro posted record earnings in 1983, with pretax profit rising 41 percent to 156 million kronor on sales of 1.24 billion kronor, up from 964 million kronor a year earlier.

Last year was also a record year for Sonesson, whose pretax earnings rose 58 percent to 222 million kronor on sales of 2.97 billion kronor, up from 2.38 billion kronor the previous year.

Output in EC Rose in Month

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Industrial production in the European Community rose slightly in December, after a rise of 2.02 percent in November from October. The output level was 4.2 percent higher than a year earlier, according to EC figures released Wednesday.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on March 6, 1984: U.S. \$139.19.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hedding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Bonn GNP Rose
1.3% in 1983

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West German gross national product grew an inflation-adjusted 2.9 percent in 1983's fourth quarter from a year earlier. For the full year, growth was 1.3 percent, in contrast to a 1.1-percent decline in 1982, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

GNP had expanded 1.3 percent in the third quarter of last year from the third quarter of 1982. The new full-year growth figure is up from the office's original estimate of 1.2 percent.

Separately, the Economics Ministry said that orders for West Germany's manufacturers were a provisional and seasonally adjusted 2 percent in January after being unchanged in December. The ministry originally said orders fell 1 percent in the month.

Trafalgar, Doris to Submit
Joint Offer for Lithgow

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Trafalgar House PLC and Howard Doris Ltd. said Wednesday that they will submit a joint offer to acquire state-owned Scott Lithgow, a towering maker of offshore oil-drilling rigs.

Until Wednesday, the two companies planned rival bids for the yard, a unit of British Shipbuilders threatened with closure after the recent loss of two of its three major orders.

A third potential bidder for Scott Lithgow, U.S.-based Bechtel Group Inc., decided last week against making an offer.

A Trafalgar House spokesman said the company teamed up with Howard Doris in an effort to "get this whole thing resolved." Under the plan, Trafalgar House would own 75 percent of Scott Lithgow

and Howard Doris would own the rest.

The main hurdle remaining, he said, is to reach an agreement with Britoil PLC. In December, Britoil canceled a \$88-million (\$130.2-million) order for a rig, complaining of costly delays. Trafalgar and Howard Doris are trying to negotiate a renewal of the order.

Trafalgar House is a construction, property and shipping company with substantial interests in construction for the offshore oil industry.

Move Called Welcome

Trafalgar House and Howard Doris hope to reach agreement to acquire Scott Lithgow by the end of next week, Trafalgar House's chief executive, Eric Parker, told a press briefing Wednesday. Reuters reported from London.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Mar. 7, excluding fees.
Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	D.M.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.30	4.25	112.91	36.45	5.55	136.50	178.90
Brussels	32.20	71.17	20.40	6.63	3.25	20.62	22.25
Frankfurt	2.63	3.78	32.14	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milan	1.82	3.30	103.19	70.13	55.99	30.40	73.20
Paris	1.72	2.56	78.25	1.25	2.88	52.30	51.10
Rome	2.61	1.12	308.34	4.94	1.57	15.87	37.32
Stockholm	72.10	32.00	87.48	28.49	14.97	77.42	49.45
Zurich	2.11	3.76	87.81	29.71	0.12	72.44	4.05
1 franc	0.01	0.01	2.20	0.00	1.29	0.51	1.83
100 franc	100.00	100.00	220.00	0.00	129.00	51.00	183.00
1000	1000.00	1000.00	2200.00	0.00	1290.00	510.00	1830.00

	U.S.	D.M.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Stock	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100 shares	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000 shares	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

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IBM	1,100,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	1,000,000	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4
Merck	800,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	700,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	700,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
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Amgen	700,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Amgen	700,000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	1145.7	1137.2	1137.2	-8.5
Trans	304.2	303.8	303.8	-0.4
Comp	451.3	450.5	450.5	-0.8

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NYSE Prices Broadly Lower

NEW YORK—Prices were broadly lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which skidded 1.67 Tuesday, was off 8.50 to 1,137.2. It had been down 13. Several analysts predicted it would head toward its Feb. 22 low of 1,134.21 soon.

Declines led advances by a 12-3 margin among the 1,963 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

Big Board turnover amounted to about 90.2 million shares, up from the 83.6 million traded Tuesday.

Analysts say they expected the market to test its February lows. "This market is going to have to trade down until the prices get low enough to attract some bargain hunters," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

"The oil-price boom that was the only froth in the market that made investors think something might be better is gone and there's no other bull game around."

There is clearly an absence of institutions on the buy side," said Keith Hertel of Drexel, Burnham, Lambert. "Nobody knows what to do at this point. The big traders have moved to the sidelines."

Mr. Hertel said there is "a lot of speculation around that if the economy is so strong, the Federal Reserve will have to tighten to prevent inflation from rekindling."

Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker, while not projecting the course of interest rates, said the economic growth was very strong and that budget deficits were a major problem.

The dollar's decline has become so pronounced that speculation has surfaced the Fed will have to tighten credit to protect it.

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SPORTS

His Game Has Bradley's Number for Keeps

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — No. 24 belongs to the ages now. It hangs high above the Madison Square Garden floor, along with Nos. 19, 22 and 10, for generations to remember with affection. Four jerseys from the greatest team I ever saw, the New York Knickerbockers of 1969 to 1973: Reed's, DeBusschere's, Frazier's and now Bradley's. Camelot's team. A team of truth and beauty, a team of all for one and one for all, a team whose whole was always greater than the sum of its parts.

On a recent Saturday night, a man who has spent his adult life in public view, a man of discipline and accomplishment, warmed himself in the brilliant sun of gratitude. As 19,591 fans including such former teammates as Dave DeBusschere, Earl Monroe, Jerry Lucas, Phil Jackson, Cassius Russell, Dick Barnett and Dave Stallworth — cheered lustily, Bill Bradley, once a small forward and now a U.S. senator from New Jersey, was awarded the ultimate athletic honor: His uniform was retired.

"I remember years ago," Bradley told the crowd, "after a game in Chicago, a man coming up to me and asking me, 'Do you really like playing ball?'"

"Yes, yes, I do," I told him.

"I think I know what you mean," he said. "I used to play the trumpet in a band. We were good. So good that we got offers to tour. The others wanted to do it, but I didn't."

"Why not?" I asked him.

"I guess because it didn't fit in my life's plan. It didn't seem secure. So I went to law school instead."

"And you like the law?" I asked him.

"Yes," he said. "But not like playing the trumpet."

A few days before the ceremony, Bradley sat in his Senate office and spoke about the honor about to come. "I first heard about it last summer," he said. "I kind of felt like, well, O.K." He waved his arms distractedly. "I had some second thoughts about it. Part of me said, 'I don't think I should have it retired until after Monroe, maybe even Barnett.' Part of me asked the question: 'Do you deserve this?'"

"But ultimately, I said that for others to judge, whether I do or I don't. Do I feel like I was a contributing member of that group? Yes.

Do I feel like I played a significant role? Yes. So the more I thought about it, the more I felt very sentimental about it, the more I liked it."

"But was I great?" Bradley considered the question fully. He never averaged more than 16 points a game in 10 National Basketball Association seasons and his career average was under 13. "No, I don't think I was great — not if you define great through points. But if you define it in different terms it becomes more complex. In the pros I really had to sense what my role was; I had to be much more subtle than in college."

He smiled at the sense of what he'd done, how he'd changed, who he was. "That's why this means so much to me. Because it's done within the concept of the team. There was an element of truth to that team."

"It wasn't just that we won, but how we won. We did it in a way that energized everybody. The crowd was a part of it, and we were a part of it, individually and as a whole. We were all breathing in at the same moment, all exhaling at the same moment. Maybe in one game, or a two-of-three, we might be overpowered. But if the series lasted long enough, we'd have found a way to win."

If he chose, Bradley could paper the walls of his office with photos that give testimony to his prowess. Instead, he has hung only two. One was taken at the buzzer ending the dramatic seventh game of the 1970 championship series against Los Angeles, in which Bradley's clenched fists are halfway to heaven. And the other, taken seconds after the Knicks' 1973 championship clincher against those same Lakers, in which Bradley has jumped into Reed's arms.

It is instructive that Bradley, not given to public passion, should declare these photos his personal favorites.

"The elation, the emotional release, the sense of accomplishment, the sense of joy," Bradley said, smiling as much at what they say to him as what they say about him. "I guess those are the peak moments."

He seemed slightly embarrassed at his uncharacteristic emotional expansiveness, but the lesson outweighed the risk. "What kept me playing," he said, "were the experience of those peaks, the wanting to have them again, and those moments when things worked together correctly — the back-door play, the pass that leads to the pass that leads to the basket — the

sense that somehow or other things were right, the group meshed."

"Those moments," Bradley said, satisfied that indeed those Knicks had caught the wind, "those moments have an inexorable rightness to them."

When Bradley left professional basketball in 1977, he left for good. Unlike so many athletes who suffer withdrawal pains and cannot adjust to a life beyond the playing fields, he never looked back in longing. Not since then has he played a game of basketball. No full court. No half court. Not even one-on-one. What's done is done.

And yet there was a time last summer. . . . "I had turned 40," Bradley said, "and for a present somebody had given me a tape of the seventh game of the 1970 championship. I took it home and played it for my 5-year-old daughter. It was the first time she'd ever seen me playing basketball. She knows Willis and Dave, and when she saw the tape she said, 'There's Mr. Reed.' I said, 'That's right. And there's Mr. DeBusschere.' She looked at the man I was pointing to and said, 'That's not Mr. DeBusschere. Mr. DeBusschere has gray hair.'"

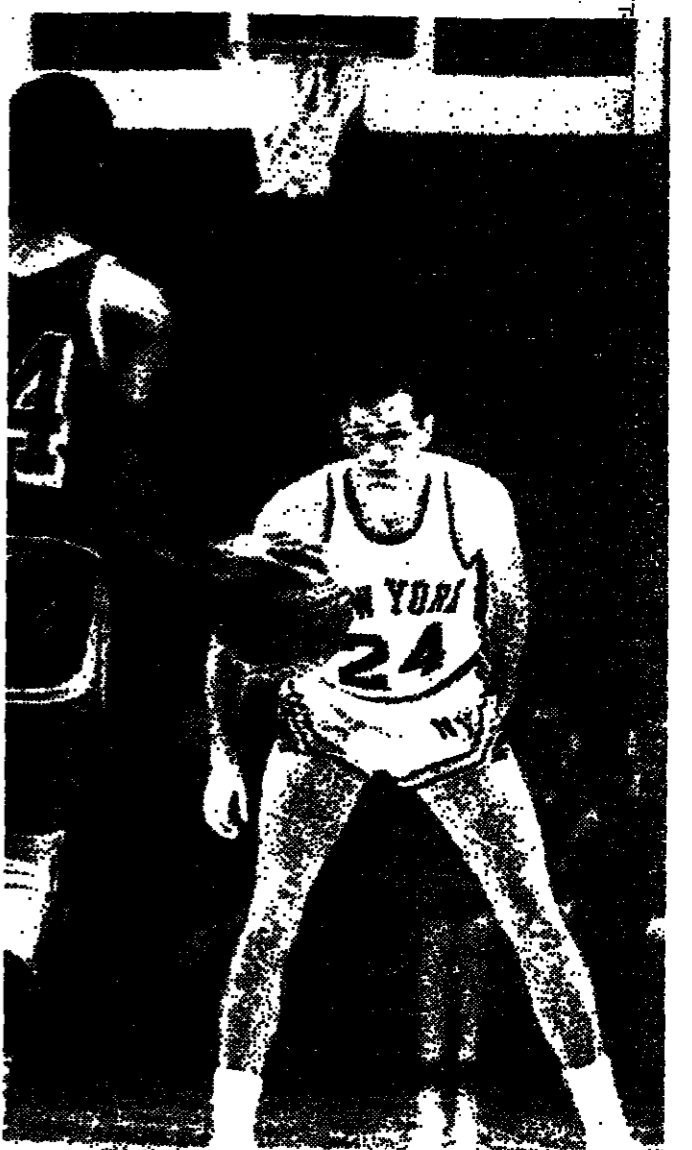
Bradley chuckled. Age, you unrelenting thief you.

"Anyway," Bradley said, "after I watched it, I really kind of got the itch. So I went down to a playground near the house and started shooting around. I went through my warm-up routine, the one I'd done since I was 14. Only I didn't spend my usual three hours doing it, just 40 minutes."

"The first 10 minutes was just range finding. I went from spot to spot, trying to hit 13 or 15 in a row. I didn't do much jumping; I couldn't. But I found that you never really lose your shot, you just lose the ability to get your shot — the ability to move and the ability to fast. Tell you the truth, after I found my range, it felt terrific. The only problem was the next day. My knees were aching."

Bradley went down to the court a few times after that. Once there were some kids shooting around, and they said to him, "Let's play." He was convinced they didn't know him. "How could they? I was just some older man shooting baskets in a playground."

Bradley declined. It was not longer part of his life's plan. The trumpet stays in a case now, but the melody lingers on.



Dec. 13, 1967: Bradley's first game as a New York Knick.

Rimnet Cup Replica Takes Shape

A worker at a Hanau, West Germany, factory displays the newly-cast, solid-gold replica of World Cup soccer's Jules Rimet Cup. The original was stolen from the headquarters of the Brazilian Soccer Federation in Rio de Janeiro last Dec. 20 and has not been recovered. Instituted in 1930, when World Cup competition began, the trophy was reserved for the tournament's first three-time winner and went unclaimed until 1970, when Brazil won its third title. The replica, a gift from the Kodak Company to the Brazilian federation, was cast from a model made when West Germany won the World Cup in 1954.

Yet-to-Draft NFL Downplaying Effects of Fat USFL Contracts

By Paul Arner

WASHINGTON — For the second straight year, the United States Football League is utilizing what one National Football League personnel man called its "buffer zone" to steal a major amount of glitter from the NFL in the great draft war.

The USFL already has signed between 6 and 12 potential first-round NFL draft choices, reaping invaluable media exposure and raising rookie salary levels so high that NFL officials now are gearing for major negotiation battles with first-round agents this spring.

But the USFL's rookie signings could help NFL officials who are pushing for the league draft to be

held earlier in the year. A major move to change the draft is expected at league meetings this month. The USFL held its draft in January; the NFL's is May 1. "They've got all that time, and no matter how hard we fight it, it's tough for the kids to turn down that much money and wait for us," said Dick Steinberg of the New England Patriots.

And the USFL handwork has forced the NFL to rearrange its likely early draft selections. Many sources in both leagues feel that Cincinnati, which holds the initial pick, will take either Boomer Eason of Maryland or Irving Fryar of Nebraska. Some NFL teams had Eason rated over Brigham Young's Steve Young in their quarterback ratings.

The USFL's latest coup, Monday's signing of Young, still was having a ripple effect throughout the NFL Tuesday as league officials tried to comprehend how any team could pay a rookie up to \$40 million. And the USFL has another seven weeks to tempt college seniors. The Los Angeles Express, which has done most of the draft damage, says it still wants to sign more rookies, particularly defensive stars.

"I don't know how much damage we did to the depth of their draft, but there is no question we've hurt them by signing these star-quality players," said Dick Daniels of the Express.

Most NFL officials interviewed Tuesday maintained that the USFL has not hurt the draft that

extensively. They say that while the USFL has picked off some first-round selections, the new league has not cut that much into the later rounds.

But they conceded the USFL's decision to pay monstrous salaries to rookies, including \$3 million to Mike Rozier, will make it difficult to maintain what New York Giant General Manager George Young called "a sane salary structure" when negotiating with first-round choices this spring. Those choices are expected to ask for salaries and bonuses averaging \$1 million a year.

"They've had about the same impact as last year," said Steinberg. "They got a half-dozen people the first year and they've signed another half-dozen or so first-round guys

this year. There are still a lot of quality players out there. You have to remember a lot of NFL first-round players last year still wound up making the Pro Bowl, like Dan Marino and Eric Dickerson."

The USFL believes it has signed at least 12 probable NFL first-rounders, but the NFL estimates far fewer. NFL personnel men interviewed Tuesday said that Young of Brigham Young, Rozier of Nebraska and Reggie White of Tennessee would have been taken within the first five or six picks of the opening round.

Other probable first-rounders already signed by the USFL include Mark Adickes of Baylor, Gary Zimmerman of Oregon (both signed by Los Angeles) and William Fuller of North Carolina (Philadelphia). Some NFL teams were considering Alondra Smith of Texas Christian, Wayne Peace of Florida (Tampa) and Robert Smith of Grambling (Arizona). Gordon Hudson of Brigham Young (Los Angeles) was a likely first-round choice until he severely damaged a knee.

"I think the strength of this draft is between the third and sixth round," said Young. "And they haven't hurt that part. People are so paranoid about the first round, because that's what gets all the publicity."

But what fascinates me is the numbers the USFL is paying. Even if we were able to try to sign the

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				PACIFIC DIVISION			
Atlantic Division				West Division			
	W	L	Pct.	Los Angeles	40	20	.667
Boston	46	15	.754	Portland	38	25	.603
Philadelphia	34	24	.589	Seattle	27	29	.483
New York	32	25	.561	Golden State	29	33	.469
New Jersey	29	29	.500	Phoenix	29	33	.469
Washington	27	33	.448	San Diego	21	40	.344
Central Division				Tuesday's Results			
Milwaukee	36	24	.600	New York 124, Seattle 118 (Klipf 40, Car-			
Detroit	35	25	.583	wright 21; Wood 25; Chambers 17).			
Atlanta	31	27	.533	Boston 118, Washington 85 (Parish 26, Wed-			
Chicago	31	27	.533	man 17; McMillen 17; Malone 15).			
Cleveland	23	38	.375	Milwaukee 129, Atlanta 104 (Harcroft 25, M. Johnson 22; Roundfield 22, E. Johnson 17).			
Indiana	18	43	.295	San Antonio 129, Cleveland 123 (Mitchell 37, Gervin 31; Robinson 25, Fries 24).			
WESTERN CONFERENCE				Detroit 124, Chicago 108 (Thomas 30, Johnson 24; Delaney 22; Woodridge 21).			
Midwest Division				Portland 126, Portland 110 (Johnson 30, Drew 25; Carr 23; Drexler 21).			
Utah	38	28	.574	Denver 130, Houston 128 (Vandeweghe 45, Purvis 41; Wooten 40).			
Dallas	33	29	.531	Isaiah 28; Sammons 33; Lloyd 20).			
Kansas City	28	33	.457	Golden State 125, Indiana 109 (Korostoff 22, Short 28; Kellous 20; Siponwach 16).			
Denver	28	34	.447				
San Antonio	24	38	.386				
Houston	24	37	.393				

College Basketball Scores

TOURNAMENTS		District 17	
Big Eight	Big East	Big East	Big East
First Round	First Round	Arkansas Col. 54, Harding 48	NCCAA
Kansas 75, Oklahoma 51, 58	Oklahoma 72, Missouri 46	Oliver Nazarene 67, Grand Rapids Baptist 85	First Round
Big Sky	Big Sky	Louisiana Tech 72, N. Texas 51, 48	Southwest
First Round	First Round	Southwest	First Round
Montana 69, N. Arizona 54	Montana 54, Boise St. 54	Rice 64, Texas Christian 52	First Round
Weber St. 67, Idaho 58	Nevada-Reno 64, Idaho 51, 59	Texas Tech 63, Baylor 55, 54	First Round
Missouri Valley	Missouri Valley	Texas A&M 75, Texas 54	First Round
First Round	First Round	Southwestern Athletic	First Round
Crestline 30, Bradley 40	Illinois 71, Drake 42	Grooming 51, 58, Prairie View 46	First Round
Tulsa 118, Indiana St. 99	Wichita St. 107, St. Ignace 77	Xavier 64, Louisiana College 48	First Round
NAIA	NAIA	Chicago 51, St. Xavier 33	First Round
District 4	District 4	DePaul 68, Pan American 29	First Round
St. Mary's, Tex. 72, South West, Texas 43	District 5	SW Missouri St. 77, Cleveland St. 63	First Round
District 5	District 5	PAR WEST	First Round
Franklin Pierce 54, Castleton St. 54	District 6	Arizona St. 76, S. California 73	First Round
District 6	District 6		
Phillips 77, Langston 76	District 7		

A New Generation of U.S. Men Skiers Is Moving In

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

VAIL, Colorado — There may be life after the Mahres after all. For at least the last six years, twin brothers Phil and Steve Mahre have been not only the leaders of the U.S. Alpine men's ski team, they have been the men's team. No young skiers have emerged as successors to the Olympic medalists, and with the Mahres scheduled to retire after this season, the future seemed bleak.

Downhiller Bill Johnson — who has won two World Cup races, including Sunday's event in Aspen, along with the Olympic downhill last month — appeared to be America's lone male medal contender in the coming seasons.

But a band of hungry, young U.S. men seem to be making a move.

Phil Mahre tied for third in Tuesday's World Cup slalom on Vail Mountain. That was hardly surprising. What was surprising — apart from the victory by a relative unknown, Austrian Robert Zoller — was the collective performance of Americans Mark Tache, who placed ninth, John Buxman, 11th; Tiger Shaw, who tied for 14th;

Tuesday's men's slalom:
1. Robert Zoller, Austria, 1:41.10.
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., and Lora Goren Holmberg, Sweden, 1:41.79.
3. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:41.82.
4. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.08.
5. Tiger Shaw, U.S., 1:42.10.
6. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.24.
7. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.28.
8. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.32.
9. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.36.
10. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.40.
11. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.44.
12. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.48.
13. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.52.
14. John Buxman, U.S., 1:42.56.
15. John Buxman, U.S., 1:43.00.

MAHRE OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Zoller, Austria, 220 points.
2. Mahre, U.S., 141.
3. Steve Mahre, U.S., 141.
4. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
5. Tiger Shaw, U.S., 141.
6. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
7. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
8. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
9. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
10. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
11. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
12. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
13. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
14. John Buxman, U.S., 141.
15. John Buxman, U.S., 141.

To make the Olympic team, the U.S. racers had to have one World Cup finish in the top 15, two finishes in the top 30, or be the top-ranked U.S. skier in any one of the three disciplines.

"The emphasis here is to win medals, but half the Olympics is participation," Mahre said. "Bill and I have not been communicating very well, we never have. We've gotten along and respected each other. He does his job and I do mine, but it's never been easy."

"Bill has no idea about coach-

ing," he said. "He comes on the World Cup and tries to coach. It would be better if he left the coaching to his coaches."

Still, Mahre was delighted with Tuesday's U.S. showing.

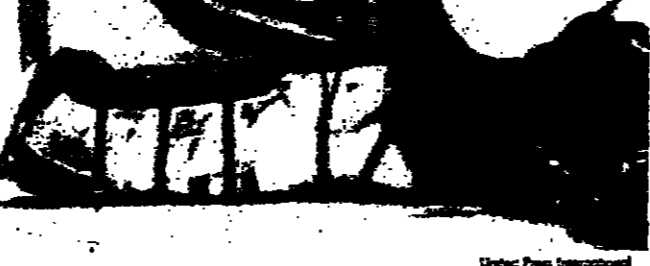
"Our young guys made some great strides," said the Olympic slalom tiff and three-time World Cup overall champion. "They lowered their FIS points dramatically, and that will help them get a better start order. If they continue to ski

this way, they have a chance to get in the top five next year, if not win a World Cup race."

"They should have been there four or five years ago, but it's great to see. This should be a real confidence booster for guys like Mark, John and Tiger."

Buxman, 23, who placed eighth in a cup slalom in 1981 but who since then has had a reputation for falling, said, "This is good for all of us."

(AP, UPI)



Sean McKenna put himself past Montreal goalie Rick Wamsley and into the net Tuesday night; the Buffalo wing also put the puck in the net twice in an 8-3 rout that extended the Sabres' winning streak over the Canadiens to 10 games.

NHL Standings

WATKINS CONFERENCE				Vancouver			
W	L	T	Pts	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	42	22	86	29	20	41	251
Calgary	38	26	82	25	20	41	251
Winnipeg	35	29	79	22	23	39	247
Manitoba	34	30	78	21	24	38	246
St. Louis	32	32	74	20	25	37	245
St. Paul	31	33	73	19	26	36	244
St. John's	30	34	72	18	27	35	243
St. Catharines	29	35	71	17	28	34	242
St. John's	28	36	70	16	29	33	241
St. John's	27	37	69	15	30	32	240
St. John's	26	38	68	14	31	31	239
St. John's	25	39	67	13	32	30	238
St. John's	24	40	66	12	33	29	237
St. John's	23	41	65	11	34	28	236
St. John's	22	42	64	10	35	27	235
St. John's	21	43	63	9	36	26	234
St. John's	20	44	62	8	37	25	233
St. John's	19	45	61	7	38	24	232
St. John's	18	46	60	6	39	23	231
St. John's	17	47	59	5	40	22	230
St. John's	16	48	58	4	41	21	229
St. John's	15	49	57	3	42	20	228
St. John's	14	50	56	2	43	19	227
St. John's	13	51	55	1	44	18	226
St. John's	12	52	54	0	45	17	225
St. John's	11	53	53	0	46	16	224
St. John's	10	54	52	0	47	15	223
St. John's	9	55	51	0	48	14	222
St. John's	8	56	50	0	49	13	221
St. John's	7	57	49	0	50	12	220
St. John's	6	58	48	0	51	11	219
St. John's	5	59	47	0	52	10	218
St. John's	4	60	46	0	53	9	217
St. John's	3	61	45	0	54	8	216
St. John's	2	62	44	0	55	7	215
St. John's	1	63	43	0	56	6	214
St. John's	0	64	42	0	57	5	213

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